TCC HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**HIS 122 TEST ONE – RECONSTRUCTION TO THE PROGRESSIVE ERA**

**\_\_\_\_\_1. Which of the following plans for the Reconstruction of the American South was considered the most lenient (easiest, most compassionate towards) the states of the former Confederacy?**

A. Lincoln’s 10 Percent Plan

B. Military Occupation

C. Andrew Johnson’s “Restoration”

D. Sherman’s Field Order #15

**\_\_\_\_\_2. Which government program was set up to provide food, shelter, and schools for African-Americans and to provide assistance to the formerly enslaved in negotiating wages?**

A. The Homestead Act

B. The Freedman’s Bureau

C. The Department of the Interior

D. The 58th Mass. Colored Regiment

**\_\_\_\_\_3. One of the most important priorities for free African-Americans in the aftermath of the Civil War was –**

A. seizure of land from Confederates

B. self-government in segregated cities

C. access to education

D. freedom to integrate white churches

**\_\_\_\_\_4. William Tecumseh Sherman’s famous Field Order #15 –**

A. granted all former slaves forty acres

of land and a mule.

B. only applied to African-Americans who served in the Union Army.

C. was later rescinded by the US

government and never went into

effect.

D. called for compensation to any

person who was held as a slave by a

former Confederate.

**Restrictions on African-Americans:**

1. Vagrancy laws forbidding unemployment.

2. Sundown towns which forbid blacks to venture into town past sunset.

3. Laws forbidding the assembly of African-Americans.

4. Poll taxes, grandfather clauses, and literacy tests.

**\_\_\_\_\_5. In order to prevent African-Americans from gaining equal rights law like the ones above were passed in many Southern communities. What were these laws called?**

A. black codes.

B. executive orders of the President

C. reconciliation codes

D. Radical Reconstruction

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Membership in the Ku Klux Klan was reduced dramatically after this United States President signed a bill into law to use the power of the federal government to disperse the groups –**

A. Andrew Johnson

B. Ulysses S. Grant

C. Rutherford B. Hayes

D. Samuel Tilden

**\_\_\_\_\_7. After the Civil War, all of the states in the former Confederacy – except Tennessee – were occupied and governed by –**

A. agents of the Freedman’s Bureau

B. the Union Army

C. international peacekeepers

D. former Confederates known now as

scalawags.

**Reconstruction Accomplishments:**

**13th Amendment** – ending slavery in the United States permanently.

**14th Amendment** – providing citizenship rights and equal protection under the law.

**15th Amendment** – voting rights for African-American men.

**The Freedman’s Bureau** – passed over Andrew Johnson’s Presidential veto.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. Which of the following political organizations supported the amendments and laws in the textbox above, all of which encouraged equal rights for formerly enslaved African Americans?**

A. Copperheads

B. Reconstruction Democrats

C. “Redeemers”

D. The Radical Republicans

**\_\_\_\_\_9. President Andrew Johnson was impeached and came within one vote of being removed from office because –**

A. He opposed the 15th Amendment.

B. He vetoed the act which re-

chartered the Freedman’s Bureau .

C. He violated the Office of Tenure Act

by firing and replacing a member of

his own Presidential Cabinet.

D. He pardoned both Robert E. Lee and

former Confederate President

Jefferson Davis.

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Which of the following men was an African-American elected to political office in the South during the Reconstruction?**

A. P.B.S. Pinchback

B. Blanche K. Bruce.

C. Hiram Revels

D. All of the above.

**The Compromise of 1877**:

Rutherford B. Hayes took the Electoral College votes from all contested states.

Democrat Samuel Tilden, despite winning the popular vote, watched as Rutherford B. Hayes won the Presidency.

Union soldiers would no longer intervene to protect Republican governors in the Southern states and the voting rights and political participation of African-Americans was now in jeopardy.

**\_\_\_\_\_11. The main result of the Compromise of 1877 was –**

A. the Reconstruction Amendments

were repealed.

B. Reconstruction came to an end.

C. all black codes were repealed and

segregation was brought to an end.

D. Former Confederate soldiers and

government leaders were allowed

into the US Senate.

**\_\_\_\_\_12. What consumer products did John D. Rockefeller establish a monopoly over during the late 19th Century?**

A. Steel products.

B. The Automobile industry.

C. Petroleum Products: Oil, Kerosene.

D. The Railroads.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Unfair combinations of businesses which conspired to reduce competition and raise prices were called –**

A. monopolies

B. trusts or pools

C. corporations

D. partnerships

E. conglomerates



**\_\_\_\_\_14. The undisputed leader of the banking industry in America – who owned portions of dozens of major corporations and eventually bought the US Steel Corporation – was this famous investor –**

A. Henry Frick

B. Andrew Carnegie

C. John Pierpont Morgan

D. John D. Rockefeller

**\_\_\_\_\_15. Although he was successful in carrying out the goals of the Reconstruction until the end of his term in office, Ulysses S. Grant’s Presidency was undermined by railroad construction scandals like the –**

A. Credit-Mobilier Scandal

B. The Teapot Dome Scandal

C. The Panic of 1877

D. The Peggy Eaton Affair

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which of the following institutions relied upon railroads in order to be successful economically?**

A. Farmers

B. The Cattle Industry

C. Steel and Mining

D. The National Parks

E. All of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_17. The United States government’s 19th Century “hands off” approach to regulating businesses is best described by which term?**

A. strict regulatory

B. financial regulation

C. laissez-faire

D. socialist

**\_\_\_\_\_18. The theory of Social Darwinism encouraged business owners to –**

A. pay workers higher wages.

B. encourage government welfare

programs for the poor.

C. encourage labor unions to organize

workers for safer conditions.

D. resist all forms of government

regulation of their industries.

**\_\_\_\_\_19. The leader of the American steel industry was this man, who believed in vertical integration –**

A. John Pierpont Morgan

B. John D. Rockefeller

C. Andrew Carnegie

D. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

**\_\_\_\_\_20. In order to end the nomadic lifestyle of Native American tribes on the Great Plains, the United States government created the reservation system and –**

A. opened Yellowstone National Park.

B. slaughtered the buffalo on the Plains

near the point of extinction.

C. encouraged immigration into Canada

and colonization of Central America.

D. integrated American communities

on the Great Plains by providing

Native Americans with homes and

jobs in middle America.

**\_\_\_\_\_21. When news of this decisive victory over the 7th Cavalry Division reached major American cities on July 4th, 1876, outraged Americans signed up to join military units seeking revenge and the enforcement of the reservation policy:**

A. The Battle of Wounded Knee

B. The Sand Creek Massacre

C. The Battle of Little Bighorn

D. The Battle of Adobe Walls

**\_\_\_\_\_22. The Prophet Wovoka led the Ghost Dance Movement, a revival of Native American culture which caused anxiety among US soldiers. In 1890, American soldiers used violent force to put an end to the Ghost Dance Movement during this incident, which resulted in the death of Sitting Bull –**

A. The Wounded Knee Massacre

B. The Trail of Tears

C. The Sand Creek Massacre

D. The Mountain Meadows Massacre

**\_\_\_\_\_23. This historian proposed the thesis that American democracy had flourished over time due to the constant need for cooperation necessitated by the frontier. He worried that since the American frontier had been virtually eliminated by the 1890s, that American democracy was in jeopardy.**

A. Frederick Jackson Turner

B. Helen Hunt Jackson

C. Charles Beard

D. Bernard Bailyn

**\_\_\_\_\_24. Which of the following *WAS NOT* a reason for the growth of major American cities in the late 19th Century?**

A. Increased Immigration

B. Improved Transportation Systems

C. Industrial Jobs in the Cities

D. The Homestead Act



**\_\_\_\_\_25. The political cartoon above is an excellent demonstration of –**

A. nativist bigotry against the Chinese.

B. anti-Catholic hatred against the Irish.

C. anti-immigrant fears of workers.

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_26. The first city to use electric rail cars for local transportation was –**

A. San Jose, CA

B. Richmond, VA

C. New York City, NY

D. Chicago, IL

**\_\_\_\_\_27. The Woman’s Christian Temperance Union was created in opposition to -**

A. Mechanization

B. Alcohol

C. Electrification

D. Immigration

**\_\_\_\_\_28. This muckraking photo essay was meant to encourage Americans to take better care of immigrant children in major cities –**

A. *How the Other Half Lives*

B. *A History of the Standard Oil Co*.

C. *A Red Record*

D. *The Jungle*

**\_\_\_\_\_29. One of the great failures of the Progressive Era was the failure of to protect African-American citizens from –**

A. segregation

B. lynching

C. “convict lease” imprisonment

D. voter disenfranchisement

E. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_30. Which Virginian and leading African-American Civil Rights leader of the late 19th and early 20th Century was the founder of Tuskegee Institute, a college specializing in vocational education for African-Americans?**

A. W.E.B. DuBois

B. Booker T. Washington

C. Frederick Douglas

D. Asa Philip Randolph

**\_\_\_\_\_31. This Supreme Court case established the principle of “separate but equal” – allowing segregation and discrimination to persist in the American South until the middle of the 1950s –**

A. *Plessy V. Ferguson*

B. *Brown V. Board of Education*

C. *Tinker V. Des Moines*

D. *Mapp V. Ohio*

**\_\_\_\_\_32. “Jim Crow” laws in the American South forbid –**

A. integrated lunch counters

B. interracial marriage

C. integrated schools

D. all of the above.

**\_\_\_\_\_33. African-American soldiers who were charged with protecting American settlers in the west, maintaining telegraph wires, clearing the railroads, and forcing Native Americans onto the reservations were called –**

A. The 58th Mass. Colored Regiment

B. The Buffalo Soldiers

C. The American Expeditionary Force

D. The Tuskegee Airmen



**\_\_\_\_\_34. Which of the following statements *DOES NOT DESCRIBE* “New Immigrants” – like the one pictured in the political cartoon above?**

A. Protestant Christians who spoke

English.

B. Poor immigrants from Southern or

Eastern Europe.

C. Non-English speakers with little

familiarity with democratic

traditions.

D. Catholics, Jews, and members of

Christian Orthodox faiths.

**\_\_\_\_\_35. Most labor unions opposed immigration from Europe and Asia because immigrants –**

A. were willing to accept dangerous

jobs and rarely joined the union.

B. accepted lower pay than

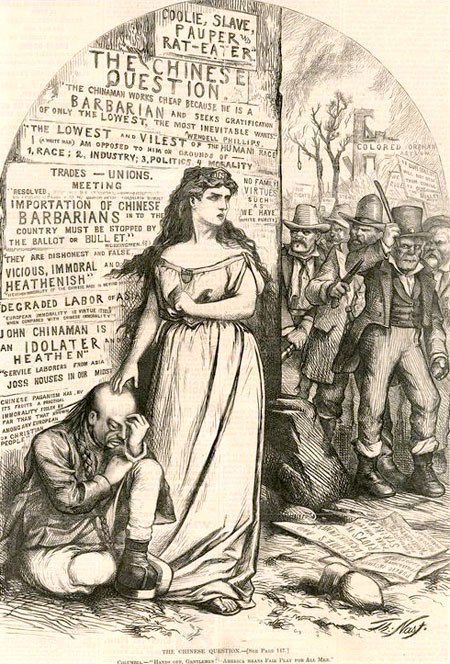
Americans, driving down wages.

C. were willing to work as

strikebreakers when unions

organized picket lines.

D. All of the above statements.



**\_\_\_\_\_36. Anti-Immigrant anger in California resulted in the banning of immigration from –**

A. Mexico

B. China

C. Southern and Eastern Europe

D. Russia

**\_\_\_\_\_37. In order to encourage a more sedentary lifestyle and to Christianize them, the US government encouraged schools like Hampton Institute (VA) and the Carlisle School (PA) to aggressively seek students from –**

A. China

B. Indian Reservations

C. Russia

D. Turkey

**\_\_\_\_\_38. Which of the following business leaders is incorrectly matched with his industry?**

A. Cornelius Vanderbilt –Meatpacking

B. John D. Rockefeller – Oil

C. James Pierpont Morgan – Banking

D. Henry Ford – Automobiles

E. George Pullman – Sleeping Cars

**Policies of the US Government**

* Federal funding to expand the transcontinental railroads.
* The slaughter of the buffalo on the Great Plains.
* The Dawes Act to privatize land ownership.

**\_\_\_\_\_39. Each of the policies above negatively influenced –**

A. Native Americans

B. ex-Confederate soldiers.

C. African-American voting rights.

D. the economy of mining outposts.

E. the United States military.

**A LABOR INCIDENT IN 1892**

* Workers at an Andrew Carnegie owned steel mill went on strike to protest a slash in wages.
* Ownership refused to negotiate with the union, and brought in strikebreakers.
* Violent conflict ensued between striking workers and Pinkerton Agents, and later, the Pennsylvania State Militia.
* The strike was broken, and the union never operated at the plant again.

**\_\_\_\_\_40. The incident described by all of the characteristics in the text box above is –**

A. The Haymarket Square Riot

B. The Homestead Strike

C. The Ludlow Massacre

D. The Pullman Strike of 1894

E. The Ludlow Massacre

**\_\_\_\_\_41. The Pullman Strike of 1894 became a national movement for the rights of workers due to the efforts of American Railway Union leader –**

A. Upton Sinclair

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Samuel Gompers

D. Eugene V. Debs

E. Joe Hill

**\_\_\_\_\_42. The main goal of the Knights of Labor prior to the demise of the group after the Haymarket Square bombing was –**

A. the 8 hour work day

B. ending child labor in mines

C. integration of the workplace

D. the right to collective bargaining

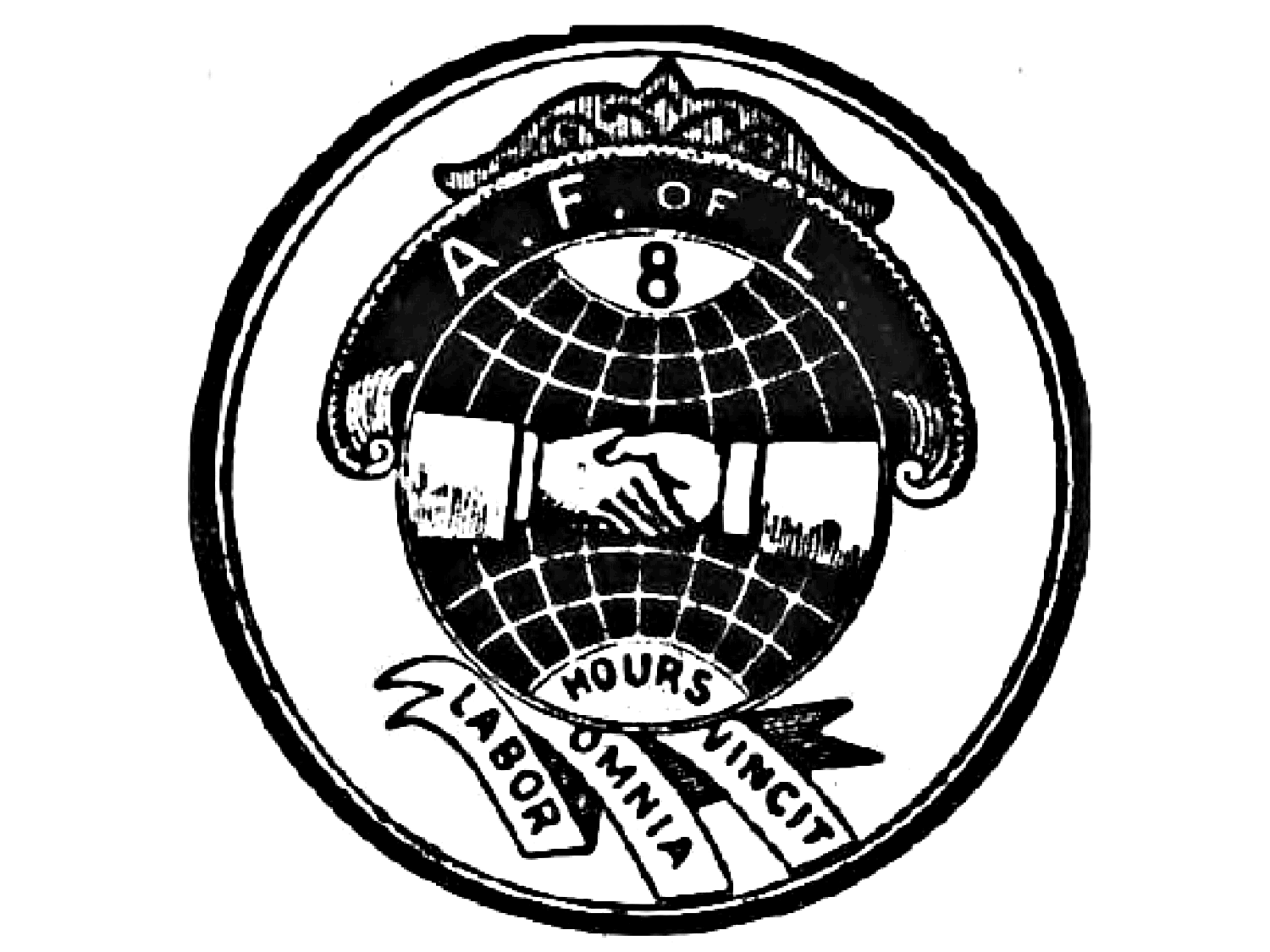
E. health care reform

**\_\_\_\_\_43. Which of the statements below *IS NOT TRUE* of the role railroads played in economic development west of the Mississippi?**

1. Railroads connected western mines and farming communities to markets in the Midwest and Eastern States.
2. Railroads encouraged tourism and advocated for conservation of scenic areas for National Parks.
3. Railroads hired thousands of immigrants – particularly Chinese laborers to build the Central Pacific Railroad.
4. Railroads contributed significantly to the destruction of the buffalo and Plains Indians way of life.
5. Railroads were owned by the United States government and generated high revenues which lowered the tax burden on businesses.

**The American Federation of Labor**

* Higher Wages
* Safer Working Conditions
* The Eight Hour Day
* Workingman’s Compensation
* The Right to Collective Bargaining



**\_\_\_\_\_44. Who was the leader of the labor union described in the text box above, established in 1886?**

A. Terence V. Powderly

B. William “Big Bill” Haywood

C. Eugene V. Debs

D. Samuel Gompers

E. Uriah Stephens

**\_\_\_\_\_45. The Pullman Strike of 1894 became a national movement for the rights of workers due to the efforts of American Railway Union leader –**

A. Upton Sinclair

B. Terence V. Powderly

C. Samuel Gompers

D. Eugene V. Debs

**\_\_\_\_\_46. The main goal of the Knights of Labor prior to the demise of the group after the Haymarket Square bombing was –**

A. the 8 hour work day

B. ending child labor in mines

C. integration of the workplace

D. the right to collective bargaining

E. health care reform



**“Who Stole the People’s Money?”**

**\_\_\_\_\_47. The political cartoonist who criticized Tammany Hall and William “Boss” Tweed for corruption was –**

A. Thomas Nast

B. Pat Oliphant

C. Herb Lock

D. Georgia O’Keefe

E. Pat Toles

\_\_\_\_\_**48. Which of the amendments below is accurately described by the accompanying definition?**

1. 13th Amendment – granted voting rights to all African-Americans following the Civil War.
2. 14th Amendment – gave citizenship to people born in the United States, including former slaves and ex-Confederates.
3. 15th Amendment – created the graduated income tax.
4. 19th Amendment – provided for the direct election of Senators
5. 27th Amendment – allowed the citizens of Washington, D.C. to vote in national elections.

**\_\_\_\_\_49. Which two Presidents most effectively used the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up unfair business partnerships?**

A. Theodore Roosevelt and Taft

B. Taft and Woodrow Wilson

C. Wilson and Harding

D. McKinley and Roosevelt

**\_\_\_\_\_50. The National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, advocated for –**

1. woman’s suffrage.
2. married women’s property rights.
3. access to education for women.
4. divorce law reforms
5. All of these choices.

**\_\_\_\_\_51. The primary change which took place after the assassination of President James A. Garfield and the passage of the Pendleton Act was –**

A. Social Darwinism

B. the end of the Spoils System

C. immigration reform

D. consumer rights legislation

E. conservationism

**\_\_\_\_\_52. The woman who is most closely associated with the settlement house movement for her efforts in establishing the Hull House in Chicago, IL is –**

A. Susan B. Anthony

B. Emma Goldman

C. Elizabeth Cady Stanton

D. Jane Addams

**\_\_\_\_\_53. One of the most ghastly incidents in the history of the labor movement was the 1911 New York City sweatshop fire which resulted in the deaths of 146 young immigrant women, known as –**

A. The Ludlow Massacre

B. The Haymarket Incident

C. The Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

D. The Homestead Fire

**\_\_\_\_\_54. In which of the labor incidents below did the United States government intervene on behalf of *WORKERS* instead of ownership of the respective companies?**

A. The Pullman Strike of 1894

B. The Haymarket Square Riot

C. The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902

D. The Ludlow Massacre

**\_\_\_\_\_55. He was an historian who wrote about the failure of Reconstruction policies; a co-founder of the NAACP, the author of *The Souls of Black Folk*, the leader of the Niagara Movement, and the leading spokesperson for immediate economic and social equality for African-Americans during the early 20th Century:**

A. Booker T. Washington

B. Asa Philip Randolph

C. W.E.B. DuBois

D. Ida B. Wells-Barnett

E. Plessy V. Ferguson

**\_\_\_\_\_56. She was the author of the book *A Red Record* and a courageous journalist who exposed the participants in lynch mobs in the South during the late 1800s and early 1900s –**

A. Ida Tarbell

B. Ida B. Wells

C. Dorothea Dix

D. Nellie Bly

E. Jane Addams

**\_\_\_\_\_57. The most radical of all labor unions in United States history, which embraced many of the notions of socialism and advocated the use of violent methods against company owners was –**

A. The Industrial Workers of the World

B. The American Federation of Labor

C. Congress of Industrial Organizations

D. The American Railway Union

E. The United Mine Workers Union

**LAWS PASSED IN RESPONSE TO A NOVEL**

* The Pure Food and Drug Act
* The Meat Inspection Act

**\_\_\_\_\_58. The novel which inspired both of the laws in the text box above was –**

A. *The Jungle*, by Upton Sinclair

B. *Maggie*, by Stephen Crane

C. *Sister Carrie*, by Theodore Dreiser

D. *The Awakening*, by Kate Chopin

**\_\_\_\_\_59. Which of the following examples *WAS NOT* a progressive reform attempting to empower voters with control over their elected officials?**

A. The Primary System

B. The 17th Amendment

C. The Referendum

D. The Poll Tax

E. The Recall

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**MATCHING SECTION.** *The Progressive Amendments to the Constitution*

**A. The 16th Amendment**

**B. The 17th Amendment**

**C. The 18th Amendment**

**D. The 19th Amendment**

**\_\_\_\_\_60.** This Amendment to the Constitution forbid the manufacturing, transport, sale, or distillation of alcohol in the United States.

**\_\_\_\_\_61.** This Amendment to the Constitution created a graduated income tax in the United States – taxing the extremely wealthy at a higher rate than the less well to do.

**\_\_\_\_\_62.** This Amendment granted women the right to vote in national elections.

**\_\_\_\_\_63.** This Amendment provided for the direct election of Senators – allowing citizens to choose their Senators directly, instead of allowing state legislatures to choose them.

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**\_\_\_\_\_64. The principle contribution of Henry Ford to the rise of industry in America was the use –**

A. of time management practices.

B. of the assembly line.

C. of low wage, immigrant employees.

D. of African-American labor in plants.

E. of collective bargaining with unions.

**Leaders of a Progressive Reform Movement**

Horace Mann Florence Kelley

The Freedman’s Bureau Religious Groups

**\_\_\_\_\_65. All of the individuals and groups above favored the assimilation of immigrants or minority groups through –**

A. land distribution

B. public education

C. industrial development

D. laissez-faire social policies

E. Social Darwinism

**\_\_\_\_\_66. The principle contribution of Henry Ford to the rise of industry in America was the use –**

A. of time management practices.

B. of the assembly line.

C. of low wage, immigrant employees.

D. of African-American labor in plants.

E. of collective bargaining with unions.

**\_\_\_\_\_67. Mexican-American immigrants came to the United States –**

A. seeking better paying jobs.

B. to avoid turmoil and bloodshed

during the revolutions of the 1910s.

C. because it was their ancestral

Homeland.

D. All of the above are correct.

E. to escape religious persecution.

**\_\_\_\_\_68. The most important financial figure in the United States during the late 1800s and early 1900s, who controlled several large trusts, bailed out Wall St., and was considered the key figure in the banking industry was –**

A. Andrew Carnegie

B. John D. Rockefeller

C. James Pierpont Morgan

D. Cyrus Field

D. Charles Schwab

**A SPEECH OF RESIGNATION AND SURRENDER:**

“The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food; no one knows where they are--perhpas freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs. I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.”

* **A Native American Chief**

**\_\_\_\_\_69. Who is quoted in the text above?**

A. Sitting Bull

B. Geronimo

C. Crazy Horse

D. Chief Joseph

E. Black Kettle

**DISTINGUISHED AFRICAN-AMERICANS FOLLOWING THE CIVIL WAR**

* Blanche K. Bruce
* P.B.S. Pinchback
* Hiram Revels
* Frederick Douglas

**\_\_\_\_\_70. During the Reconstruction years, each of the men above –**

A. served in the United States Military.

B. helped to construct schools within

the Freedman’s Bureau.

C. was elected or appointed to office in

the Congress or Federal government.

D. a member of the Democratic Party.

E. in favor of limiting immigration to

the United States.